

administration and colony of Natal completely identified themselves with the other country. They knew that they would be the first to be hit by the attack, yet they threw in their lot with the South African republic.

Mr. Chamberlain's advisers, quite as earnestly as any previous government could have claimed, to be anxious for the home and abroad, the country. That is why they have supported the principle of protection for British subjects. That is why they upheld and confirmed the sovereignty of England.

#### Loyalty of British Subjects.

Our countrymen have given a magnificent demonstration, not only of loyalty but of sympathy with the object of the government on the part of the colonies. I have been as anxious for peace as any man but the government held that there are considerations which are more important than peace and one of these is the maintenance of equality between the white races in South Africa. In their endeavor to maintain peace the government have shown endless patience. It was President Kruger who called the issue. He asked the government to do it. I don't do so with reverence, I say we accept that appeal believing our countrymen will.

#### War Was Unnecessary.

Sir Edward Clarke, conservative member for Plymouth, said the more he had read the correspondence the more convinced he had been of blunders which had been made. He said the war was unnecessary. For many minutes he asserted that "we since 1884 have had a superiority over the Transvaal." He said that the war was certainly at variance with the facts and a breach of national faith.

President Kruger had had much difficulty with his own people and on many occasions had shown himself moderate and an advocate of peace. There was no reason why the conditions which President Kruger attached to the franchise proposals should not have been accepted, seeing that superiority was accepted in 1884. Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Edward asked, think his reply to the Transvaal of Sept. 8 conciliatory?

Mr. Chamberlain—Certainly. Sir Edward Clarke—Then I think this amendment should be to the effect (Radical cheers).

A brief discussion between Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Edward Clarke ensued respecting the interpretation that should be placed upon Mr. Chamberlain's reply, the colonial secretary maintaining that the tenor of the reply was conciliatory, saying:

"We could not accept all President Kruger's conditions, though we accepted almost all."

#### Is a Sad Matter.

Sir Edward rejoined that Mr. Chamberlain's remarks made the matter more and more sad. If this sort of thing had been going on, the war was a crime against civilization. It was very unfortunate that parliament was not sitting the first week in September, or the seven-year franchise would have been accepted and there would have been no war. Mr. Chamberlain's conduct of the correspondence he characterized as most clumsy.

He had given twenty years' unwavering support to his party, but there was Sir Edward continued, a deeper and truer loyalty to his country than he had with it in a division and in the lobby, and some day his friends would acquit him of loyalty in having striven to prevent his country from suffering calamity and his party from suffering reproach for having embarked on an unnecessary war. (Opposition cheers.)

#### War For Sovereignty.

"A very marvellous change has come over the spirit of the discussion since the brilliant, eloquent, forcible and unanswerable speech of Sir Edward Clarke, and it now seems as if we were going to war, not for the franchise, but for sovereignty. Under the name of paramilitary we are imposing upon the Transvaal obligations which the government would not for the life of them dare impose upon any self-governing colony."

Mr. Chamberlain interposed: "If we could imagine such a case of a self-governing colony imposing upon a major power of its independence, it is the Boers imposed upon British subjects, we should interfere or cut the connection."

Mr. Morley contended that in Newfound was a remarkable case of alienation of territory in favor of an individual, but though that corresponds to the case of the Boers in the Transvaal, Mr. Chamberlain refused to interfere. Mr. Chamberlain said the case was in no way comparable.

**Revenge and Robbery.**

Mr. Morley, however, challenged Mr. Chamberlain to try to control the educational system in Canada as he had tried to do in the Transvaal. He further said:

"I am prepared to justify my vote in any constituency which will give me a fair hearing. Before a month is past some sense will be justified and the necessary war will entirely justify me. Your former great leader said he brought back peace with honor." (Cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain: "I don't believe in revenge." (Loud Liberal cheers.)

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"I regret that so distinguished a man should have abandoned the traditions and examples of the party he formerly led. I do not desire to unseat in this house a single member said in the country." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Leonard Henry Courtney, sitting for the Bournemouth division of Cornwall in the House of Commons, said:

He protested against the exaggeration of the Outlanders' grievances, and contended that taxation in the Transvaal was lighter than in Natal.

**Balfour Eulogizes Chamberlain.**

Mr. Balfour, in winding up the debate, eulogized Mr. Chamberlain's "able speech." A member crying, "butter him up a bit," was called to order by the speaker.

Dealing with the speeches of the opposition, Mr. Balfour said the defense of the Boer government was ludicrous. He advised, he declared, was patent to the world. He would not say there was reason to drag in Mahdub hill. That was a very small matter, and, in his opinion, might be absolutely ignored in the present controversy and in any further consideration of the affairs of South Africa.

"The speeches against the colonial secretary," said Mr. Balfour, "have turned out to be a very small matter, and, in his opinion, might be absolutely ignored in the present controversy and in any further consideration of the affairs of South Africa."

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Stanhope's amendment to the address, disapproving the conduct of the negotiations with the Transvaal, and the address was rejected by a vote of 281 to 135. The announcement of the vote was greeted with loud opposition and high cheers. The address was then unanimously adopted.

The minority included Mr. Morley, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Courtney, Thomas Burt, Sir James Thomas Woodhouse, Sir Robert Threlkeld, James Bryce, Henry Labouchere and other Liberals.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith and one or two other members of the front opposition bench, abstained from voting with the majority.

Sir Edward Grey, R. C. Munro Ferguson, Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, Sir Angus Holden and Sir William Henry Wauchope, with majority.

In the house of lords, the premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, presented the message calling out the militia. He moved an address of thanks to his majesty. The address was immediately adopted and the house adjourned until Thursday next.

#### CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCUSED.

W. T. Stead Charges Him With Complicity in Jameson Raid.

New York, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the World from London says: The calling out of the militia indicates plainly that the British government considers it necessary to take timely precautions against some foreign complications which threaten to supersede on the Transvaal trouble. In the first instance, the militia is only to be employed to take the place in home garrisons of the line regiments that are going to South Africa.

It is not thought it advisable, in view of the hostile feeling evoked in Ireland by the attack on the republic, to reduce the Irish military establishment below its normal strength of 40,000 men, and it is intended to set free the regular regiments in Ireland by substituting English militia battalions in the Irish garrisons, the Irish militia being sent for duty to England.

The militia can be sent on foreign service, but such a measure is never contemplated except in time of extreme national peril, when the home defense is to be committed to the volunteers. This calling out of the militia has added appreciably to the general estimate of the gravity of the situation.

W. T. Stead has issued a pamphlet on the Boer war, entitled: "Are We in the Light? An Appeal to All Honest Men." It is a powerful indictment of Chamberlain's diplomacy, bringing in the strongest relief the persistent provocative course followed by the colonial secretary throughout the negotiations with the Transvaal.

The most sensational part of the pamphlet is Mr. Stead's solemn declaration that Cecil Rhodes informed him that Mr. Chamberlain was privy to the Jameson raid, and that the parliamentary inquiry into the origin of that conspiracy was hushed up because a point had been reached in the investigation which, if exceeded, would implicate the colonial secretary directly in the plot.

Dr. Rutherford Harris, the secretary of the British South Africa company, Stead says, was Rhodes' intermediary with Chamberlain, and the latter, after some hesitation, was finally roped into the conspiracy by a cablegram from Rhodes, stating that unless facilities were given for the original of Jameson's force, England would lose South Africa.

In his pamphlet Mr. Stead says: "Before the prime minister of the Cape went very far in the conspiracy he found it necessary to enlist the support of the colonial office in his designs. He sent over to London his fidus Achates, Dr. Rutherford Harris, with instructions to inform Mr. Chamberlain of what was brewing, and Mr. Harris executed his mission and cabled to Rhodes the result of the interview."

At first Chamberlain refused, but subsequently, after Harris had spoken openly to Mr. Fairbairn of the colonial office, and had communicated to Chamberlain the contents of a cablegram from Rhodes warning him that if he thwarted the conspiracy England would lose South Africa, Chamberlain gave way on the convenient pretext of necessity for protecting the buildings of the Bechuanaland railway from non-existent savage tribes.

Mr. Stead has heard that communications between the conspirators, emissaries and the colonial office were close and constant communication and that during the whole of the November cablegrams were constantly passing and repassing between the chief conspirators at Cape Town and his trusted emissaries in London. He says that Mr. Chamberlain was constantly passing and repassing between the chief conspirators at Cape Town and his trusted emissaries in London.

Mr. Chamberlain's knowledge, so far from the complaint, he took so keen and clear an interest in its development, that he was a long time before he gave up the idea of a cablegram from Cape Town to a trusted friend of Rhodes in London who immediately cabled to him the result of the interview.

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## BRYAN SPEAKS IN OHIO

Accompanies John R. McLean On a Tour Through the State.

### PLENTY OF ENTHUSIASM

WHY DEMOCRATIC TICKET IS WORTHY OF SUPPORT.

The Same Vicious Principles of 1896 Are Being Advanced By the Republican Party—Mark Hanna Makes a Speech in Ohio In Defense of Trusts.

Greenville, O., Oct. 19.—William J. Bryan, Mrs. Bryan, and the newspaper men who accompanied the party through Kentucky, crossed the river from Covington last night and boarded the special train provided for a three days' tour of Ohio, and ran to Dayton during the night, where the private car of John R. McLean was attached. The party was met by a large crowd.

Mr. Bryan put on a skull cap, which he placed on Sunday six miles south of Kimberley, and that the Boers were equal to some loss by an armored train. There was some fighting at Mafeking on Friday or Saturday, to co-operate with the disaffected Natal Dutch in Umvoti.

Major Adye says that not a single shell fired at the British scouts by Boer artillery exploded. This bears out the reports that Boer shells are defective.

#### Keep Germany's Hands Free.

Berlin, Oct. 19.—The Cologne Gazette, in an article, probably inspired, argues against the manifestation by Germany of sympathy for the Boers, asserting that the ultimate assumption of power by England in the Transvaal

would be an acceptable issue of the struggle, but suggesting that the remote possibility of the prolongation of the war, involving Great Britain in serious difficulties, Germany should keep her hands free in order to be able to vindicate her interests.

#### To Embark Irish Troops.

Queenstown, Oct. 19.—It is stated that the transports Servia, Catalonia, Siberian, Jamaica and Orana will assemble here early next week with troops aboard to embark the Irish contingent. It is also announced that arrangements have been made for several battleships and cruisers to convey the transports to the Cape.

#### British Troops Under Fire.

Glencoe Camp, Oct. 19 (delayed in transmission).—The British troops here have been under fire. A strong Boer patrol was encountered, eight miles from the camp, and was repulsed, the British suffering no casualties.

#### Boers Blow Up Bridges.

Cape Town, Oct. 19.—The Boers have blown up the bridge at Fourteen Streams and the Molter river, the former north and the latter south of Kimberley.

#### British Patrol Fired Upon.

Ladysmith, Oct. 19.—This morning a patrol under Major Adye penetrated the Boer outposts at Bester's Station and was fired upon, but retired without loss.

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## SLAUGHTER OF BOERS.

(Continued from page 1.)

### BOER SHELLS ARE DEFECTIVE.

Not One Fired at the British in Natal Exploded.

Ladysmith, Oct. 19.—The Free State Boers, on the falling back of the British patrols, occupied Aton Homes yesterday. Their probable intention is

ending with a repulse of the attacking force.

Boers in considerable numbers are assembled opposite Alvalmorth and Bester's Station, and are firing at the Orange Free State and the Transvaal has now ceased, the remaining refugees having been warned to leave by way of Delagoa Bay.

#### ADDRESS BY THE QUEEN.

Wishes the Gordon Highlanders God-speed and a Safe Return.

London, Oct. 20.—The queen drove from Balmoral castle to the ball at the barracks to bid farewell to the Gordon Highlanders, who are going to the Cape. After reviewing the troops, the queen addressed them as follows:

"I am pleased to see you looking so well and fit for duty. You are going on foreign service, and I wish you all a good speed. I hope you will return safe and well."

The officers were then presented to her majesty, the men cheering and the queen waving. It is rumored that the queen has been ordered to Queenstown.

#### CLOSING THE FIRST DAY.